"Socio - Economic Impact of Antyodaya Anna Yojana on BPL Families in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra"

Introduction :

India is facing so many problems today we have celebrating 59 years of independence but we cannot fulfill the common man's basic needs like food, clothing, shelter health and education. After independence our Economic growth has been increased. But our problems are not finished they are arising in different way that is inequality, rapid growth of population, unemployment etc. Inequality is increasing, rich are becoming more rich and poor are poorer. Poverty has become serious problem it is affecting on personal as well as national development. Poverty is a not only economic problem but also social problem. Poverty is a obstacle in development process. Even today about 26 % people are below poverty line. They are not fulfilling their basic needs like food, Clothing, shelter, education and health.

Poverty is a multidimensional problem. War against poverty has to be fought in different sector from different angles. In the beginning of planning in the country. The policy of direct attack on poverty was not adopted. The government was not adopted. The government was under the impression that the benefits of Economic growth will trickle down and create employment opportunities. As a result were not as accepted, so, now direct attack is made on poverty through poverty alleviation programs. In order to alleviate poverty, different policies and programs are required.

Concept of poverty :

There is a single standard definition of poverty for all the countries of the world. Being a relative concept, the concept of poverty differs from country to country. Absolute poverty and relative poverty is the two basic approaches of the poverty.

The fundamental right in Indian constitution is right to life. Calorie intake is the main criteria for defining poverty. The planning commission has adopted on alternative definition of poverty provided by the task force on projections of minimum needs and effective consumption demand. Daily calorie intake of 2400 per person in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas.

In this part, state-wise rural and urban BPL population for 2011-12 in India has been explained. It is presented in the following table.

Table No.1
State-wise Rural and Urban BPL population in India (2011-12).

Sr.No.	States	Rural		Urbab		Total	
		% of persons	No. of persons (lakhs)	% of persons	No. of persons (lakhs)	% of persons	No. of persons (lakhs)
1	Andhra pradesh	10.96	61.8	5.81	16.98	9.2	78.78
2	Arunachal pradesh	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91
3	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27
4	Bihar	34.06	320.4	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5	Chattisgarh	44.61	88.9	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11
6	Delhi	12.92	0.5	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8	Gujrat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9	Hariyana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10	Himachal	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.3	8.06	5.59
11	Jammu & Kashmir	11.54	10.73	7.2	2.53	10.35	13.27
12	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33
13	Karnataka	24.53	92.8	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.5	23.95
15	Madhya pradesh	35.74	190.95	21	43.1	31.65	234.06
16	Maharashtra	24.22	150.56	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17	Manipur	38.8	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.23
18	Meghalaya	12.53	3.4	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61

19	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.4	2.28
20	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1	18.88	3.76
21	Udisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23	Rajsthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25	Tamil Nadu	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.4	11.28	82.63
26	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24
27	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.6
28	Uttar Pradesh	30.4	479.35	26.06	118.84	29.43	598.19
29	West Bengal	22.52	141.14	14.66	43.83	19.98	184.98
30	punducherry	17.6	0.69	6.3	0.55	9.69	1.24
31	Andman & Nicobar	1.57	0.04	0	0	1	0.04
32	Chandigarh	1.64	0.04	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33	Dadara & Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34	Daman & Diu	0	0	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
	India	25.7	21.66	13.7	531.25	21.92	2697.83

Source : Press note on poverty Estimates, 2011-12, Government of India planning commission July 2013.

The above table shows the BPL population in India in various states in India. In this table we find that there is highest BPL population lives in Chhattisgarh i.e. 39.93 %. The lowest BPL population lives in Lakshdweep Island. i.e. 0.02 %. In the case of rural area of the country,

25.7% population lives in BPL of the total population of rural India. For urban area of the country only 13.7 % population lives in BPL of the total urban population.

Table No.2

Taluka-wise BPL population in Kolhapur(2011-12).

Sr. No.	Taluka	Total BPL Persons
1	Hatakanangale	14754
2	Karavir	14028
3	Panhala	9199
4	Kagal	8763
5	Gadhingal	8424
6	Radhanagri	7620
7	Shahuwadi	7023
8	Bhudaragad	5769
9	Chandagad	3934
10	Shirol	3656
11	Ajara	3655
12	Gaganbawda	1199
13	Kolhapur City	5700

Source: Kolhapur collector office.

Table No. 2 shows the highest BPL population lives in Hatkanangle i.e. 14754 followed by Karavir i.e. 14028 of total population of the respective Talukas. The lowest BPL population lives in Gaganbawda i.e.1199 of total population. In Kolhapur 7% of persons in rural and urban area are below the poverty line.

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) :

Poverty in India is still considered as one of the many serious problems. The one of the poverty alleviation programs is Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). AAY has been launched by the honorable prime minister of India the 25th December 2000.This scheme reflects the commitment of the government of India to ensure food security for all create a hanger free India in the next five years and reform and improve the public distribution system so as to serve the poorest of the

poor in rural and urban areas. It is for the poorest of poor that the Antyodaya Anna Yojana has been conserved. It is estimated that 5% of population are unable to get two square miles a day on a sub stained basis throughout that year. Their purchasing power is so low that they are not in a position to buy food grains round the year even at BPL rates. It is this 5%of out population (5cores of people or 1crore families) which constitutes the target group of AAY.

Following table shows that the Taluka-wise Antyodaya Ration Cards in Kolhapur district.

Table No.3

Taluka-wise Antyodaya Ration Cards in Kolhapur(2015).

Sr. No.	Taluka	Total Antyodaya Ration Cards
1	Hatakanangale	4599
2	Karavir	1971
3	Panhala	4653
4	Kagal	4221
5	Gadhingalaj	6302
6	Radhanagri	3970
7	Shahuwadi	3490
8	Bhudaragad	4221
9	Chandagad	6069
10	Shirol	4638
11	Ajara	4009
12	Gaganbawda	883
13	Ichalkaranji	4470
14	Kolhapur City	3259

Source: Kolhapur collector office.

Table No. 3 shows the highest Antyodaya Ration Cards in Gadhingalaj i.e. 6302 followed by Chandagad i.e. 6069 of total Cards of the respective Talukas. The lowest Antyodaya Ration Cards in Gaganbawda i. e. 883.

Statement of the problem :

The present study entitled "Socio - Economic Impact of Antyodaya Anna Yojana on BPL Families in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra" will focus on after independence period in India the several scheme of vanishing poverty has been implemented by government while doing the success and fullers of these scheme and their evaluation, it is necessary to study impact of the scheme on local area.

Objective of Study :

1. To study the Economic profile of Kolhapur district.
2. To study Antyodaya Anna Yojana program in Kolhapur.
3. To study the socio-Economic status of BPL families in Kolhapur district.
4. To study the impact Antyodaya AnnaYojana on BPL families in Kolhapur district.
5. To suggest majors or policies to increase stander of living of BPL family in Kolhapur district.

Hypothesis of study :

1. Impact of Antyodaya Anna Yajana to increased standerd of living of BPL families in kolhapur district.

2. The implementation of Antyodaya Anna Yojana very good in Kolhapur District.

Important of study:

The present work is an evaluation of the **"**Socio - Economic Impact of Antyodaya Anna Yojana on BPL Families in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra". Present study incidentally throws a light on life of BPL families in Kolhapur district. This study to help and guide to Antyodaya Anna Yojana for proper development of Kolhapur district. In this way the study will be helpful to BPL programs in future planning.

Research Methodology:

Keeping in view the important of the subject the appropriate methodology has been adopted to examine the objectives of the study. The study depend upon primary and secondary data.

Statistical Techniques:

The simple statistical techniques are such as Percentage, Growth rates will be used. The collected data is analyzed with the help of Statistical Tools, SPSS, WORD, EXEL etc.

Limitation of Study:

As far as the limitations of the study is concerned this study will review and analyses only Antyodaya Anna Yojana impact on BPL Families in Kolhapur District, during the period of 2006 to 2016.

Chapter Schemes of Study:

1. Introduction and Research Methodology.
2. Review of literature.
3. Economic Profile of Kolhapur District.
4. The study of Antyodaya Anna yojana in Kolhapur District.
5. Socio-Economic Study of AAY Families in Kolhapur District.
6. Major Finding and Suggestions.

Review of literature:

1) Dr.H.N. Kathare & N.D. Gavli in the article entitled "State-Wise Position of Poverty in India" maintained that find the attempt has been made to analyze the state-wise position of BPL population and poverty ratio in India. Generally, it can be seen that the highest BPL population lives in rural area as compare to urban area of the country.
2) Trishala V.Kadam in the article entitled "Poverty Elimination Policy and Reality in India" maintained that The main objective of Indian planning is to alleviate poverty. In this regard government has launched many poverty alleviation programs. Even then no radical change has been undergone in the ownership of assets, process of production and basic amenities to the poor. In this way poverty alleviation programs have proved failure due to insufficient resources and lack of proper implementation, active participation of poor, proper identification of poor and infrastructure.
3) Shri.A.D. Lodade in this thesis entitle "Income Saving and Investment Behavior of Rural Landless in Khatav Taluka" Mentioned that it was aimed at recognizing the potential capabilities, pertaining to the nature of capturing various items of sources of income, performance in saving activities and investment pattern of landless BPL families in least developed rural khatav taluka. We felt that, this types of research work concentrated on revealing the socio-economic characteristics of landless BPL families would be help in understanding positive potentialities and important problem associated with their pauperism and designing the peculiar policy measures aimed at eradication of their poverty.

4) Shri.B.S.Suryagandh in this thesis entitle "Impact of Special Component Plan on Socio-Economic Conditions of Scheduled Caste Community in Kolhapur District" Mentioned that Thought the government of Maharashtra has made several special component of the weaker sections in the society, Still the majority of this population is the bellow poverty line. Keeping in view the nature of the different types of safeguards for Scheduled castes the government has framed all types of Schemes and Programmes for speedy development of Scheduled Castes.

Referance:

1. Kathare H.N. & Gavli N.D. (2014), "State-Wise Position of Poverty in India" Prarup Publications, Hatkanangle, Kolhapur, p.87.
2. Kadam T. V. (2014), "Poverty Elimination Policy and Reality in India" Prarup Publications, Hatkanangle, Kolhapur, p.200.
3. Lodade A.D. (june 2008), "Income Saving and Investment Behavior of Rural Landless in Khatav Taluka".
4. Misra and Puri,(2008)," Indian Economy", Himalaya Publishing House, p.203-217.
5. Suryagandh B.S. (june 2006), "Impact of Special Component Plan on Socio-Economic Conditions of Scheduled Caste Community in Kolhapur District".
6. Press note on poverty Estimates, 2011-12.
7. Government of India planning commission July,2013.
8. Kolhapur collector office,2011-12.

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